BO. BRI OF ROYAL ASIAT

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIV. NUMBER 6. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1887. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN ..... 11-8 MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

THE opening ceremony of the Ezra Hospital was performed by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin on Monday at 4-30 P. M. The hospital has been founded by Mrs. Ezra, in accordance with the wishes of her late husband, and a capital sum has been endowed for its conduct and maintenance which will be entrusted to the Medical College authorities, "under whose shadow" as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor felicitously termed it, it has been erected. The building though not an imposing one is matchless for elegance and the arrangements are most comfortable and every way adapted to the requirements of the community for which the institution is intended. Twenty-four women will be accommodated on the upper story and twenty-four men on the lower, and each will be provided with a separate room and bath-room which have been well furnished The foundation stone of the building was laid in July last by Sir Rivers Thompson, at whose instance the Countess declared the hospital open for public use.

A PRIVATE London telegram to the *Pioneer* says that the Bengal-Nagpore Railway scheme has been arranged by the Secretary of State on the Indian Midland Railway terms.

IT is a pity the authorities did not see their way to granting a four days' instead of a two days' holiday in honor of the Jubilee. If they had done so, the holidays would have, in the nature of things, extended to a week, as the 20th would be a Sunday and Monday and Tuesday are public holidays already. Any difficulty that the mercantile community might experience owing to the length of the holidays might be obviated, as the *Indian Echo* suggests, by keeping the Bank and the Customs House open for a certain number of hours on the 18th and 19th. A seven days holiday would have been something worthy of the occasion. But it is too late now for the good thing, we apprehend.

MR. Wilson, the Sheriff of Calcutta, wishes our School authorities to understand that in asking them to meet him for the purposes of organisation about the children's fete on the Jubilee day and asking for public subscriptions in the same breath, he did not mean that the schools were supposed to subscribe for feting themselves. The subscriptions were looked for from the public at large and not from the schools. It is proposed, we understand, to present each child attending, with a Jubilee medal which will remind him of the good old days, when he or she comes to be a child of bigger growth.

THE test examination of the students of Government Schools in Calcutta for the Entrance Examination of the University commenced on Monday.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad left Calcutta for Murshidabad on Saturday last. He will stop there until the Jubilee ceremony is over, and then return to Calcutta.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. Francis Barrow, of Messrs. Barrow and Orr, Solicitors of this city. Mr. Barrow was one of the oldest Solicitors of Calcutta. He died at Mount Lavinia, Ceylon. He was nearly sixty years of age.

THE Select Committee of the Bengal Council is still busy with the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, but their report will probably not be ready till March. The Bill will be then republished, and come up for passing early next cold weather.

IT is said that the question of transferring the Kidderpore Dock Works to the Public Works Department has not yet been decided. The services of Mr. Apjohn have been placed at the disposal of the Port Trust as Chief Engineer.

A CONTEMPORARY understands that Sir Rivers Thompson intends to publish a Resolution embodying the chief events and measures of his administration during the last five years and that the drafting of the Resolution has been entrusted to a special officer, Mr. G. A. Grierson, C. S., now on special duty in the Bengal Secretariat. Well does his Honor stand in need of a farewell defence. Sir M. Grant Duff tried a similar experiment in the Southern Presidency; but it dit not 'take'.

TUESDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

THE *East*, of Dacca, announces that Rajah Surjakant Acharji Chowdry of Mucktagacha in Mymensingh has, in anticipation of the celebration of the coming Jubilee, offered a princely donation of rupees fifty thousand with a view to perpetuate the memory of his late lamented Rani.

THE *Liberal* hears the Maharajah and Maharani of Cuch Behar intend to start for England in April next.

WITH reference to a code of leave rules for the employes of the East Indian Railway Company, similar to that now in existence for Government servants, the Government of India is said to be of opinion that, as the East Indian Railway Company is a private Company, the State need not interfere with the existing leave rules of the Company. It is, however, reported that the Government will again be moved to reconsider their decision, and to take a favourable view of the question.

IT has been confidently stated by well-informed persons that His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram is to become a G. C. S. I. at the forthcoming Jubilee. The Maharaja's enlightenment and liberality entitle him to this mark of distinction.

MR. F. R. HOGG, Director-General of the Post Offices of India, has directed that the work in all the Post Offices in India is to be conducted on the Jubilee day under the same arrangements as on Christmas and Good Friday holidays. This is as it should be.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharanah of Dholepore is, we are told, expected to come to Calcutta by the end of this week, and will take up his residence in Park Street.

MR. G. L. CHAMBERS, of Messrs. Binny and Co., Madras, has invented a "Panic Protector Gate." The invention is intended to obviate the danger to which crowds of people in an enclosure are subject in the event of any circumstance arising necessitating their immediate exit: for instance, if a fire takes place, or if alarm of any kind causes a rush, by this simple contrivance, people would be able to get out without any delay. The following is a description of the gate:—A post is embedded in the ground, and the gate leans against it. The gate works on hinges fixed beneath the surface of the ground. Two other posts (side posts) are placed at say twenty feet distant from each other, and about three feet in front of the gate. The gate is kept in an upright position, leaning against the first post, by a running rope passing from the top of one of the two second posts, and again through rings above the top of the gate and on to the top of the other post. When the necessity arises for opening the gate, it is simply necessary to pull the rope attached to one of the posts on either side. The gate then falls to the ground, and the crowds can pass over it.

THE Municipality of Agra have made a free gift of a site valued at R. 8,000 to the Agra Female Hospital, of which the foundation stone was lately laid by Lady Lyall.

TANTIA BHEEL has turned up again, this time in the Harda district. He has made a raid on a small scale on the village of Dholgaon in that district, burning two huts and wounding a man. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the district, accompanied by a body of police, set out to interview Tantia, but they failed to find him at his place of retirement.

IN twelve months 11,640,000,000 letters and cards were posted throughout the world, giving five to every human being in the world.

MR. GLADSTONE has been paid £250 for his article on "Locksley Hall and the Jubilee" in the *Nineteenth Century*, or, say, at the rate of about 6*d.* a word.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has reduced the postal charge on newspapers from 6 to 3 pies.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

THE quatity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 4th of January was 138,376,402 lbs., as compared with 144,514,554 lbs., exported in the corresponding period of last year. The export to the United States and Canada, during the same period amounted to 72,678,573 lbs. as against 73,720,674 lbs. Is this also due to the cheapness and inferiority of quality of the China and Japan tea as compared to the Indian produce?

IT is probable that Mr. Girdlestone, Resident of Nepaul, will succeed Mr. J. B. Lyall, in Mysore, as Resident.

AN interesting record, containing the dates on which the first railway was opened for traffic in various countries, is published by the *Annales Industrielles*. According to our contemporary, the following is the chronological order, the first railway being opened in England on Sept. 27, 1825; Austria, Sept. 30,1828; France Oct. 1, 1828; United States Dec. 28, 1829; Belgium, May 3, 1835; Germany Dec. 7, 1832; Cuba, in 1837; Russia on April 4, 1838; Italy, in Sept. 1839; Switzerland, on July 15, 1844; Jamaica, No. 21, 1845; Spain Oct. 24, 1848; Canada, in May 1850; Mexico and Peru, in 1850; Sweden in 1851; Chili, in January, 1852; India on April, 18, 1853: Norway, in July, 1853; Portugal, in 1854; Brazil, April 21, 1854; Victoria (Australia); Sept. 12 1854; Columbia, Jan 28, 1855; New South Wales, Sept 25, 1855; Egypt, in Jan, 1856; Natal on June 26, 1860; and in Turkey, on Oct 4, 1860.

A TELEGRAM in the *Standard* represents the existence in Cairo of bands of professional assassins, ready to murder any one for twenty-five francs.

LORD Randolph Churchill, it is stated, has no intention to pursue a policy of hostility to his late colleagues. On the contrary, after mature consideration of the situation and its danger, Lord Randolph has decided that his true policy in the coming session will be one of independent support. In Lord Randolph Churchill's opinion, the most important question now before the country is the maintenance of the union with Ireland, and he will subordinate almost every other question to maintain in office the only alternative Ministry which can at present be formed to one which would have Mr. Gladstone at its head and Home Rulers as its only supporters.

THE Financial Department is urging the local Governments to collect all revenues, particularly those arising from land and income tax, within the current financial year. The object is to ensure, as far as possible, the full year's income being got in within the year, so that if the Government are to have a deficit in 1886-87, it may be as small as possible.

THE *Times of India* understands that Mr. Tyrrell Leith, District Grand Master for Bombay, has resigned his office in favour of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who has been appointed District Grand Master for Bombay by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

IT is not, perhaps, generally known "that the Ameer of Kabul is the owner of a part of British India. Fifty-seven acres of land in Peshawar for the cultivation of rice as well as some shops for the storage of his almonds already belong to the ruler of Afghanistan. The annexation was, however, carried out by the peaceable method of private purchase with the sanction of the Indian Government."

THE Duke of Westminister is supposed to have an income of nearly £400,000 year. In the last six years, his profits on the turf have been about one hundred thousand pounds, though he has rarely had more than nine or ten horses in training at a time, and he never bets. Last year he made nearly twenty two thousand eight hundred pounds by one horse alone, the "Ormonde."

THE English papers announce that a circular, addressed to editors of newspapers, is in course of signature, protesting against the scandals of reporting in full the details of divorce suits and other similar unsavoury cases. The memorial is headed

by the signatures of the Duke of Westminister, Lord Selbourne and Archdeacon Farrar. A strong letter on the subject by Mr. Samuel Smith appears in the *Spectator*. A Society paper wickedly remarks that fear of disclosure is a somewhat strong check on scandals and if this check were removed, divorce proceedings would be doubled in no time.

THURSDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

AMERICA employs females largely in many public departments. Government clerks employed in departments at Washington number 15,000; of these, 4,000 are women. These latter come, as a rule, from good families. Many of them have travelled widely, and a great many are educated and refined ladies. They do all kinds of work, and receive salaries ranging from £100 to £550 a year. As money-counters, they are more expert than men, seldom make a mistake, and earn about £15 a month. Both sexes of clerks at Washington work in the same department, and it often happens that young men and women have desks, side by side. There is no restriction as to their social intercourse, and it is a matter of surprise to outsiders that there are so few marriages among clerks.

MESSRS ROTHSCHILD and Son of London have become the largest shareholders of the *Times*. They have discovered probably that *Times* is money.

A SON of Maharajah Dhulip Singh has passed a qualifying examination for entry into Sandhurst. Would not the father's 'defection' be regarded as a disqualification?

BARODA has just got a sugar manufacturing and refining factory, and it will soon have a paper mill and an oil mill. The Gaekwar, is a willing and kind patron of all these enterprising schemes.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Bourke, we are glad to see, is not a go-ahead radical reformer. He advocates moderation in Native female education, as he fears its progress would insult the prejudices of the Native community. This is as it should be. However highly we may value female education, it is not right for responsible rulers of the land to triffle with national susceptibilities on any individual question. That must be the logical sequence of the policy of religious neutrality.

THE Government of China have published a proclamation enjoining on the officials that they should protect Chinese Christian converts, missionaries, and chapels. The Government has done what is but just and proper.

THE present Nawab of Sachin has, it is stated' resigned all the rights of his *guddi*, and written to the Political Agent, Surat, to that effect. What could have led to the 'voluntary' resignation?

ORDERS have been issued by the Punjab Government for the preservation of the tombs of Sir Theophilus Metcalf and Sir John Nicholson at Delhi, as being objects of historical interest.

THE Government of Western Australia, in order to stop the influx of Chinese laborers to the new gold diggings at Kimberley, have decided to place a poll tax of £10 upon every Chinese immigrant, and to refuse to grant them any miners' rights for five years. This, of course, has gratified the European diggers, but they are by no means satisfied with another order of the Government, which imposes an export duty of half a crown per ounce upon all gold exported.

REV. MR. ALLNUT of the Delhi College having refused to act as an Examiner in English for the First Arts Examination, the name of Mr. Stack, a Professor of the Calcutta Presidency College, has been substituted for his.

THE Calcutta rate payers have very properly determined to make the Jubilee an unqualified success. Ward No. 1, had a meeting on Tuesday last at the house of the late Maharaja Kamal Krishna Bahadur. Mr. R. Mitra Barrister-at-law and Babu Kali Churn Banerji addressed the meeting and the usual resolutions were passed. Other meetings have followed and more are promised. Every ward might have its own meeting with great advantage to organise its own operations.

THE Combuliatollah Boys' Reading club is, we are glad to see, making good progress. They have secured the patronage and co-operation of men like the Hon'ble Dr. Hunter, the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Scoble, Messrs. Stack, Cotton, Drs. Gurdudas Banerjee and Birch, and Babu Durgagati Banerji. They had their first annual meeting at the house of the late Maharaja Kamulkrishna Bahadur on Friday last and the meeting was a very successful one. As Dr. Gurudas Banerji remarked." Clubs like these go a long way to cultivate friendship and keep up communication with the Mofussil students, who generally are behind-hand in all movements owing to the absence of agencies like these. He thought the temptations of a city like Calcutta are too trying to the Mofussil boys, and this was the only means to put these off. He thought Clubs like these would bring the Europeans and the Natives in close contact, and much of the existing misconceptions would then be removed."

FRIDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

GENERAL Sir Charles Arbuthnot arrived at Mandalay on the 28th January, and took over the command on the following day from Sir Frederick Roberts. Sir Frederick left for Calcutta on Tuesday last.

SIR ALFRED LYALL, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, has announced his intention to hold a Jubilee Levee at Allahabad on the 16th instant.

IT IS said that, when the amalgamation of the Bengal Economic Museum with the Indian Museum is completed, considerable changes in the management are likely to be made. Mr. T. N. Mookerjee, an Assitant in the Agricultural Department, will probably get an appointment in the Museum. Mr. T. N. Mookerjee is now on a visit to some of the Native Princes in the North-Western Provinces in connection with the late Exhibition.

ACCORDING to a correspondent, who writes to a Madras paper, the rat threatens to be as destructive in the Neilgherries as the rabbit is in Australia. The hills are overrun, and the fields of the ryots are honey-combed by them. On some estates, hundreds of tea plants have been uprooted, and bushels of coffee may be gathered that has been picked. Growers of potatoes and vegetable have had their crops destroyed, and residents and visitors have experienced what a pest the rats have become in the houses. What are "rat catchers" about?

A STATEMENT published by the Bengal Secretariat, showing the number of deaths amongst prisoners in the several Bengal Jails last year as compared with the previous year, indicates a satisfactory improvement. The deaths in the jails last year were only 511, as compared to 826 in the previous twelve months, while the average jail population for the two years were almost the same. The Bengal jails have hitherto enjoyed an unenviable notoriety for the excessive mortality amongst their inmates.

IN commemoration of the Jubilee day, the Begum of Bhopal will entertain a large number of Europeans at a banquet, and illuminate her capital; she will also send a message of congratulation, so as to reach Her Majesty the Queen on that day. Her Highness proposes also to raise some permanent memorial on the occasion, in the shape of a considerable extension of the excellent system of water works already in existence in Bhopal, by which some 20,000 people outside the city wall will be benefited; whilst a smaller scheme for supplying the Shahjehanabad suburb will also be undertaken. The joint work will cost more than two lakhs of rupees. This is better than sending money to England for an Imperial Institute, which will never benefit Bhopal or any of its people in the smallest degree.

SAYS the *Indian Daily News*:—"It has been decided in the Council that the Government of India Offices in Calcutta shall be closed on Saturday, the 19th of March next, and re-opened in Simla on Monday, the 4th of April. Thus runs the high official world away, carrying a large following with it. There was some promise of curtailment of the abuse this year; but we hear of no sign that the promise is to be fulfilled." It is enough that we heard of the promise.

THE Finance Committee are of opinion that the time of one of the Judges on the Original Side of the Madras High Court might be better employed than in the disposal of references to take accounts. They have accordingly recommended that a new appointment should be created, to be called the Commissioner of Accounts, which may be given to one of the present officials of the High Court. Will there be an abolition of a judgeship also and will the judges tolerate it? The Calcutta Judges proved a bit too tough for the Committee and they are to be left alone, we suppose. In Calcutta, however, only very important and intricate references are taken up by the sitting judge, the rest being left to the Assistant Clerk of the Court.

AMONG the curious features of the Paris season is a ball about to be given, to which none but colored persons will be invited. The ball is being organised by a lady from the Land of Ham, who is considered to be a belle in her way. If Europeans object to colored men being present in their balls and amusements, the colored men do well to return the compliment.

SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram to an English paper says:—"It is generally thought here that Russian agents are playing a predominant part in the Kashgar and Ghilzai revolts. Only a few days ago, one of the most distinguished Russian statesmen said in my presence, during a conversation upon the probability of a war between England and Russia, 'I would undertake to raise India in revolt from one end to another in less than a fortnight, and I'll wage my life that I will do it if war breaks out.'" The Russian statesman, was dreaming.

FOREIGN Service does not appear to be very popular amongst the Kahars attached to the Burmah Expenditionary Force, those at present with the Force, who were temporarily engaged, being clamourous for permission to return to India. To meet the vacancies, that will shortly exist, an additional batch of 500 is to be sent to Mandalay as soon as practicable. Burmah service is not of the pleasantest order and hence the clamours no doubt.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, "there was an intention of holding a Legislative Session at Lahore for the two important Punjab Land Bills which were introduced last season at Simla; but this idea had been abandoned, as the Punjab authorities consider a single sitting will be sufficient to pass the Bills in question. It was probably owing to this scheme that the rumour got abroad that the Government would leave Calcutta early in March for Lahore, though why it should have been said that a durbar was to be held there, it is not so easy to see." A Jubilee Durbar in March would, as we said in our last issue, be a decided anachronism, and we are glad to see the *Pioneer* hint that the Government does not contemplate it. Some Calcutta papers set afloat the rumour last week.

ANOTHER new shell, called the Mitrailleuse, is reported to have been invented in France by a mechanical engineer, named Thimon. It shatters the object at which it is aimed, and continuing its course, sends twelve bullets forward and the same number backwards, finally exploding and discharging 144 bullets. The exploding power of the shell will have very practical test ere long, if Prince Bismark is right in his prophecy.

DURING the week ended the 29th of January, there were 236 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 284 per thousand per annum. In the previous week, there were 237 deaths, and the death-rate was 28·5 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from small pox, 9 from cholera, 58 from fevers, 36 from dysentery, 25 from tetanus, and 8 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—4 Non-Asiatics, 7 mixed races, 163 Hindus, 68 Mahomedans, and 4 of other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:— The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 29th January was 236 against 237 and 248 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 12. There were 9 deaths from cholera against 18 and 16 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 15. There were no deaths from small pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 59 and 51 respectively against 62 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·4 per mile per annum against 29·5, the mean of the last five years.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-87.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday* the *8th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Change of State of bodies by Heat.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E. on *Thursday*, the *10th Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Human Eye as an Instrument of Vision (continued.)

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the *11th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Carbonyl Compounds and Trivalent Alcohols and its Derivatives.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *12th Inst.* from 3 to 4P. M.

Junior Class

Subject: Water and Nitrogen.

Senior Class

Subject: Milk Analysis.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,

February 5th, 1887. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1887.

THE PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

Now that fresh Provincial contracts are about to be made with the Local Governments and Administrations on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Committee, the Government of India has found it necessary to explain the principles upon which it has acted in deciding the various questions raised in connection with the new arrangements. The so-called decentralization scheme has, from the beginning, as the reader is aware, been nothing better than a *ticadari* system, as the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore happily characterised it in his place in the Legislative Council. The Government of India, while handing over certain departments of the administration to the immediate financial control of Local Governments, has uniformly reserved in its own charge, the great spending Imperial department involving very large expenditure. Thus, the Supreme Government is responsible for the whole of the Military expenditure, the interest upon the Public Debt, including the large payments to Guaranteed and other Railway Companies, and the Home charges, including the increasing burden of exchange. These Imperial charges, which have to be met out of the receipts of the main Revenue Departments, of which the administration is confided to the various Local Governments, must necessarily be considered to have priority of claim over the ordinary charges of Civil Administration. It is manifest that the Government of India, while it continues to be responsible for these charges, must be provided with the means of meeting the same. Under a sound decentralization scheme, the Supreme Government would allow Provincial Governments to manage Provincial finance without interference, and require them to contribute their quotas towards the payment of the charges for which it is responsible. But what the Government of India does is exactly the reverse. Under the decentralization scheme framed by the Strachey Brothers and adopted by Lord Mayo, the Government maintains its prior claims upon the receipts of the main Revenue Departments, and sets apart, for a specified period, only so much of its revenues as it can reasonably spare, to meet the civil expenditure placed under Provincial control. Instead of the local Governments contributing their quotas towards the payment of the Imperial charges, the Supreme Government makes certain assignments for meeting the ordinary charges of Civil Administration. This is neither logical nor reasonable. The main object which the Strachey Brothers had in view in framing the so-called decentralization scheme was to starve the departments placed under Provincial as much as possible, and thus throw upon these Governments the odium of supplementing their limited resources by the imposition of additional burdens. That this object has been fully attained the history of local taxation in India during the past sixteen years conclusively shows. Not content with starving the departments placed under Provincial control, the Supreme Government has in times of war or famine appealed to the Local Governments for very large pecuniary assistance, and the Local Governments have been obliged to respond to them to the best of their power.

Such has, so far, been the actual working of the decentralization scheme, and it now threatens to be worse. In the present financial position of the Empire, when it is necessary to do every thing possible to reduce expenditure, Local Governments will be required to make further sacrifices. The Government of India's recently issued Resolution on the subject says :—"At a time when it is necessary to use every endeavour to reduce expenditure within the limits of the available revenues, Provincial Governments are well aware of the necessity of their taking a due share in the general effort. The Government of India has carefully considered, in connection with the new contracts, the principles which should be adopted, and has consulted with the Local Governments as to the precise arrangements by which effect should be given to these principles in order to impose upon Provincial resources an equitable, but not an excessive, share of the general burden. On the occasion of the present revision of the Provincial contracts, a Local Government may find itself compelled to surrender a larger share than in the former revision, of the increase which its revenue has received during the period of the contract. It has been the aim of the Government of India to disturb as little as may be the arrangements which during the term of the current contract, have been established, and for which the continued allotment of fund is necessary. But it cannot, on that account, recognise the claim of Provincial Governments at the close of the contract over revenues which are, or by reasonable economies, can be made to be, in excess of the expenditure. The fact that the Government of India is and must remain responsible for the financial credit and prosperity of the country may, therefore, compel it, on a consideration of the whole circumstances in which it is placed, to leave to a Provincial Government and the commencement of a new contract a smaller amount of the increase which has accrued to its revenues during the expiring term, than might otherwise have been assigned to it; and as it is obliged to consider not merely the circumstances of each province taken by itself but the relative claims upon the common fund, it cannot undertake to make the demands of each Government the sole standard by which to determine the financial position in which the new contract should place it." It is obviously desirable that decentralization should be decentralization in reality and not merely in name and that Local Governments should have the benefit of all normal growth of their revenues and of any economies which they effect in their expenditure. But this is not the case under the *ticadari* system, which finds favour with the Government of India. All motives for exercising economy and for increasing revenues by good administration will lose their force if the principles laid down in the passage we have quoted be carried out.

The resolution under notice explains the method applied to the calculation of the Provincial assignments. It is assumed that the revenues, under ordinary circumstances, increase year by year; part of this increase being spontaneous growth, and part being due to good administration; and that the demands upon Government for expenditure also increase year by year. On the basis of this assumption, a certain part of the revenues and a certain part of the expenditure are separated off from the general account. An estimate is made of the amount at which these revenues and expenditure stand at their existing stage of growth, and the two amounts are so arranged as to balance each other, or to present a moderate excess on the one side or on the other. The condition of the separation is, that all demands for increase over the initial figure of the expenditure side must be met by realization of increases over the initial figure of the revenue side. This being the method applied to the calculation of the Provincial assignments, we do not understand why the Government of India should be unable to grant an initial surplus of assigned revenue over assigned expenditure. So far from granting a surplus, the supreme Government, not content with levying contributions from the Local Governments in 1886-87, has actually proposed a considerable reduction in the revenue at their disposal on the present occasion of the revision of the contracts.

SIR ALFRED LYALL AT THE AGRA COLLEGE.

DURING his recent stay at Agra, Sir Alfred Lyall visited the College which he has saved from destruction. The College Committee presented an address acknowledging their obligations to His Honor for his action in regard to the institution. The address also alluded to the necessity of additions to the College buildings for accommodating a large number of students and to the desirability of providing for technical education in connection with the institution. Sir Alfred Lyall, in replying, made some observations which demand more than a passing notice. First, with regard to the working of the College under its new constitution, His Honor said :—"I watch with much pleasure the progress you are making here, because [the College represents one of the old Indian endowments for the advancement of learning, and because it has, partly through my own intervention nearly five years ago, been so successfully placed in the hands of an independent local committee. Its present condition seems to me to show all the elements of future prosperity; and if it continues to thrive, as it has done hitherto, the institution will stand as a lasting monument of the liberality, the public spirit, and the practical intelligence of its supporters, and especially of its managers. With regard to your suggestion that the present arrangement under which it was made over for five years to trustees, may be made permanent, I can at this moment only say that any substantial proposals in this direction will certainly receive my best consideration and, I hope, my support." The Agra College has, under its new management, proved a great success. While Mr. Dieghton was at its head, he used to complain year after year of the state of the empty benches in the College classes, but all that is now changed. The steadily increasing number of students has made the provision of additional accommodation absolutely necessary. It is a matter for deep regret that the idea of adding a new wing to the College building to mark the Queen's Jubilee could not be carried out for want of funds. We trust the Government of the North-Western Provinces will see its way to make a special grant for supplying the want of more room in the Agra College premises. Sir Alfred Lyall has done so much for that institution that we earnestly hope he will take this suggestion into his favourable consideration. The North-West Government, if we remember rightly, made a handsome grant-in-aid of the funds raised for erecting a building for the Muhammadan College at Aligurh. We think the Agra College is entitled to the same consideration at the hands of the Local Government. The managers of the institution have achieved an amount of success which entitles them to special favour. As regards the suggestion that the present arrangement under which the College was made over to trustees for five years, may be made permanent, we have no hesitation whatever in giving it our strong support. The arrangement is, indeed, working so very satisfactorily that it would be the height of unwisdom to disturb it in any way.

We regret we cannot approve the proposal of the Committee that some provision for technical education should be made in connection with the college. Sir Alfred Lyall, in dealing with this point, observed :—"Technical education, you will remember, is a different matter from ordinary instruction, and is not so easily undertaken by a public department, though private enterprise may have less difficulty. The object of ordinary teaching such as is given in public schools is to provide that kind of general education which every one is supposed to need, more or less as his outfit in life: it is to supply knowledge that is generally useful, and to train the mind, as physical exercise trains the body, so that it may be fit for any particular work or exertion. Special education is a very different thing; it depends for its success upon supply and demand, for a boy who takes up any particular art or useful craft expects to make his living by it, and if he is disappointed, he will think his time has been thrown away. A student may learn a trade and find no use for it; or the Government may set up a technical school which may fail to attract pupils because there may happen to be no sufficient demand for the special business there taught. In these things, the Government is likely to make mistakes; the knowledge acquired may turn out, after all, not to be a marketable commodity, and the official promoters may be blamed. However, gentlemen, I don't say that nothing should be done. There are certain professions, more or less technical, like law and medicine, in which there is always a certain though limited demand for those who have acquired the necessary skill and preliminary training." The good sense which runs through the passage we have just quoted cannot be

sufficiently admired. We fully agree with Sir Alfred Lyall in thinking that it would not be desirable to establish a technical school in connection with the Agra College. No body is insane enough not to admit that the advancement of technical education will lead to the development of the resources of the country and consequently promote its material progress. No one would welcome with more sincere pleasure than ourselves the dawn of the day when the increased facilities of technical education will enable a great number of our countrymen to make their living by it. But we have always been of opinion that high education and technical education should be kept altogether separate, and we should be rigidly on our guard against confounding the different classes of society and their respective requirements.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

The Mahomedan Educational Endowments Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal has to perform two-fold duties. In the first place, it has to ascertain facts relating to Mahomedan Educational foundations, and in the second, to examine such proposals as may be suggested for the improvement of the law and administration in regard to such institutions. The first part of the task of the Committee is nearly finished. It has drawn up a list of 46 endowments at present maintained in working order, and of 15 with regard to the funds of which the local officers state that malversation has taken place. But the allegations as to malversation have not been substantiated; and there is reason to believe that these allegations are mere expressions of opinion.

The necessary information having been collected, the Committee is now in a position to proceed to the second part of its task—namely, the consideration of such legislative or executive measures as might be taken for the protection of Mahomedan Educational endowments. In doing this, the Committee has to contend with great difficulties. Its enquiry has extended to some sixty ancient and thirty modern endowments. The modern foundations are purely educational, or, at least, secular in character, and so they may be easily dealt with. But the case with the ancient foundations is widely different. Mr. Nolan, Secretary to the Committee points out that these endowments were all founded ostensibly with a view to the maintenance of some mosque, khankah, or mausoleum for the benefit of religion. He proceeds:—"The maintenance of the manager, who was generally the founder, and of his family, was most frequently an object which, though not prominently put forward, was guarded with care. In some instances, indeed, the foundation may be regarded as an expedient for creating a perpetual entail, and in that aspect very ingeniously adapted to its purpose. We have not discovered any ancient foundations exclusively, or even primarily, secular in character. The Behar endowment, Burdwan Division, is entered in our list as 'partly educational, partly charitable; but on reference to the *touliat namah*, I find that it was established for the maintenance and lighting of a mausoleum. The educational element in old endowments is introduced by some clause in the deed prescribing the imparting of instruction to students generally described as *talil-ul-ilm*, or by the fact that, without such written obligation to do so, the manager has in fact maintained a madrassa, or pupils. The Mohsin endowment is the most striking instance of a foundation which has been devoted to education, though the original deed gave no hint of such an intention in the breast of the pious founder; it happened to have come under Government management, and the funds were employed in the way supposed to be most useful." The enquiry made by the Committee has clearly shown that there is danger of the perversion to private uses of ancient endowments. In death, in some instances, a part of the *waqf* land has been sold or otherwise permanently alienated. The modern endowments, so far as the Committee has been able to ascertain, are looked after with due care.

The question is, can anything be done for the improvement of the law and administration in regard to Mahomedan endowments? This subject was discussed at a meeting of the Committee held on the 28th ultimo. We see that Nawab Meer Mahomed Ali's suggestion for the formation of a standing Committee for the supervision of secular or educational endowments was adopted by all the members excepting Nawab Abdul Latif and the Hon'ble Abdul Jubbar. Mr. Paul, the President of the Committee, pertinently, observed that though a standing Committee was appointed, much of the real work would always have to be done by Government. On the supposition that a Committee should be appointed, it was resolved that the Committee should only deal with the secular funds of endowments as opposed to religious educational funds. But the question is, how are the two to be distinguished? This is a knotty problem. There seems to be much difference of opinion among the Mahomedan members of the Committee on this point. The Hon'ble Abdul Jubbar and Nawab Addul Latif maintained the view that the word *talil-ul-ilum*, which occurs in almost all endowment deeds signified theological student; while Nawab Meer Mahomed Ali and Mr. Amir Ali argued that the term meant any seeker of knowledge or student, and not confined to theological students. So long as this point is not authoritatively and definitely settled, the second part of the Committee's task cannot be satisfactorily performed. The President proposed that the procedure for trying endowment cases should be simplified, and Mr. Amir Ali supported the proposal. Mr. Amir Ali, indeed, proceeded much further, and suggested that all the proceeds of mixed endowments not needed for religious purposes should be devoted to secular education. Both these proposals were rightly opposed by Mr. Nolan. He said: "He was not sanguine as to the benefit of simplifying the procedure for trying endowment cases. These almost always involved questions of private claims to the property, which had to be regularly tried, if any case had to be; while such work as the framing of schemes of management was at present, he understood from the High Court's action in the Bruce legacy case, done in chambers in the most convenient way. The proposal to devote to secular education all the proceeds of mixed endowments not needed for religious purposes was very important, and would, if adopted, lead to large financial results. He presumed that no attempt would ever be made to supersede religious education in mosques where such was in fact given. But apart from this would not a proposal to constitute education the residuary legatee if all endowments, after specific requests had been carried out, be unfavourably received by the Mahomedans as a body? In matters which might be taken as trenching on religion, great caution should be observed, and it was desirable not to proceed in advance of public opinion. There was another aspect of the case which had not been discussed—that of the mutawallis, or hereditary managers, who now often acted as residuary legatees, taking the surplus profits of endowments after providing for specified objects. How would their claims be reconciled with making over this same surplus to education? "The Government cannot be too cautious in dealing with this delicate question. It should be remembered that Mr. Amir Ali does not represent the views of his orthodox co-religionists on this subject. As the Hon'ble Abdul Jubbar pertinently observed, "in this case, we should distinguish between our ideas of education and those with which pious Mussulmans founded endowments and made provision for teaching of students." There can be little doubt that the founders of former generations never contemplated an education of the kind which Mr. Amir Ali and his friends advocate. If the money assigned for the maintenance of *talil-ul-ilms* in mixed endowments could not be devoted to secular education, the business of Mahomedan educational endowments Committee might be considered finished.

THE JUBILEE CIRCULARS.

WE have received from the Bengal Office copies of a telegram and a circular which bear upon the remarks we made in our last issue on the proceedings of the General Committee for the the Jubilee Memorial. The former is from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy. It runs thus:

"Commemoration of Jubilee Imperial Institute. I send despatch enclosing letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with Report of Committee adopting suggestion of permanent representation of resources of Empire managed by body created by Charter with building for libraries, museums, trade conferences, &c. Scheme accepted by Chambers of Commerce and Colonial Agents, and acceptable to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen personally, may be held to be finally decided on. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales hopes it will receive cordial support of Your Excellency's Government and Princes of India. I concur and suggest formation of Central and Local Committees to make objects known to all class of community."

The Despatch and the letter from the Prince of Wales have not yet arrived, but it is obvious from the wording of the telegram that there is no reference in it about Her Majesty's wish to see any portion of the sums subscribed for the Jubilee rejoicings and commemoration being directed to the Jubilee Imperial Institute. It is confined, as far as Her Majesty is concerned, to the acceptance of the plan. It then announces the conviction of the Prince of Wales that the plan of the Institute "may be held to be finally decided on." The Circular is from the Government of India which in forwarding the telegram to local Government, requests:

"That, as it is advisable that the Imperial Institute to be founded in London in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee should not be excluded from the attention of the Indian communities which are now rapidly maturing their plans for the celebration of that event the wishers of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales may be communicated in anticipation of the Secretary of State's Despatch, both to all Committees formed for the purposes of the Jubilee, and to the Chambers of Commerce, the Municipal and Local Boards and other influential bodies. His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that the Imperial Institute, inasmuch as it is designed to increase the demand for Indian produce and manufactures by bringing them to the notice of consumers, and thus to call into requisition improved processes and methods of supply, is not unconnected with the promotion of industrial education in India, and may suitably find a place beside the local means of technical instruction among the permanent objects to which the larger communities are proposing to devote their subscribed funds.

I am to request, therefore, that you will move His Honor to adopt early measures to make known to all classes of the community the wishes of His Royal Highness and the objects of the Institution as explained in the report of the Committee, and to take into consideration the formation of local Committees with a view to further action for giving them effect."

The first part of the quotation, it will be noticed, is a formal recital of the benefits to be derived from the Institute, and its claims to public support, and the second or mandatory part is directed to the formation of local Committees. With the mandate we have nothing to find fault. It is in every way fit and proper, and we shall hail the formation of the proposed Committees with pleasure. We feel convinced that "the larger communities" to which reference is made in the Circular will freely respond to the call, and enable the Government to forward such a sum in aid of the Institute as will not do discredit to this country. The first part we cannot approve of; it is not in keeping with the spirit of the previous order in which His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council expressed the wish that the initiative in the commemoration of the Jubilee should be left to the people. True, there is nothing in it contradictory in so many words, but His Excellency in Council cannot be unaware that to say that they may do what they please, but it is the wish of the Government that they should do such and such things, is practically to take the initiative entirely out of their hands. In England, a Prince of Wales once did say that whoever would vote against a particular Bill would become his personal enemies, and the representatives of the people did vote against it, and with impunity; but in dealing with a timid conquered people the case becomes very different; it destroys all sense of individuality and self-reliance. It is not desirable to reject the suggestion, though it be outwardly nothing but a suggestion, and personal wish and

indication must thereby be suppressed. This is not the way to encourage people to jubilate. It brings too prominently to mind their helplessly dependant position to accord with the feeling of rejoicing. However, it is plain that neither in the wording of the state telegram nor in that of the Government circular is there any the smallest iota of evildence to show that the story of her "Majesty's wish" on which so much stress was put by the General Committee of the Jubilation Fund the other day was founded on fact. In so far our view of the matter has been fully borne out. The Queen has nowhere expressed any wish about the diversion of the Jubilee Fund for purposes of the Imperial Institute, and the declaration of the General Committee to respect the wishes of Her Majesty, was an uncalled-for, gratuitous obtrusion. It is gratifying to note that our opinion about the employment of the Fund to local purposes has received support from a quarter, where we little expected it. Our interpretation of the 6th resolution of the Town Hall meeting, which declared that the memorial should be "in behalf of the people of Bengal," we have been told, was quite untenable, and that the highest authority in Bengal had pronounced the perfect legality of sending at least a portion of the subscriptions to England. More reasonable views, however, seem now to prevail, and the Executive Committee, acting under the advice of the General Committee, have issued a circular in which they invite co-operation and subscription "in securing the end proposed by the General Committee, that is, the establishment of a *Provincial* and permanent memorial in the shape of some Institution or Institutions the influence and benefits of which will make themselves felt in the remotest corners of the three United Provinces of Bengal Behar and Orissa. The italicised word is in the original, and it is significant. Amplifying on the plan they propose, they point out:

"That instead of spending in local memorials, the funds which (local bodies) hope to raise on the occasion, more lasting and more powerful influences may be brought into operation for the good of the country by concentrating the efforts of all Municipalities and public bodies upon the production of such a sufficiently large fund as would meet the ends which the General Committee have in view. It would be a pity if a number of feeble and ephemeral efforts absorb the funds which might in the hands of the General Committee serve to produce some permanent memorial worthy of the province. The Executive Committee feel assured that this is a view which will recommend itself to all who desire that Bengal as a province should, besides distinguishing itself by its loyalty, manifest that loyalty in a manner most conducive to the welfare of all classes and communities of Her Majesty's subjects therein. Commending, therefore, this view to your consideration and trusting to receive from you a substantial contribution to the General Public Fund &c."

In all this, it will be seen there is not a syllable about sending any money to England, nor about showing respect to the apocryphal story about Her Majesty's wishes. It is, as far as words can go, a clear promise to spend the money in the metropolis, and this is all we have hitherto advocated. Doubtless, it contains no prohibitory sentence, and the circulation of the original manifesto of the General Committee which contains the objectionable clause, will leave the hands of the Committee free; but in the original clause the nature of the memorial was left undefined, and by defining it in the new circular, the whole of the primary idea about the employment of the funds falls to the ground. To argue otherwise would be to argue in favor of deception. We may venture to believe that there is no Loyolaistic idea in the back ground, and people may and, we earnestly hope, will freely subscribe with the conviction that their contributions will be devoted entirely to aid a provincial institute of a useful character.

THE ASIATIC ANNUAL ADDRESS.

AMONG the many brilliant essays which emanated from the pen of Sir William Jones, not the least remarkable were his annual addresses to the Asiatic Society. Elegant, ornate, and brimful of startling and till-then-little-known facts, they at once arrested the attention of the reader, and established the character of the Society he founded. They were, however, of a nature which his successors in the Presidential chair of the Society did not like to imitate and for well nigh three quarters of a century the practice of delivering annual addresses was abandoned. Not that the Society suffered much thereby; but it was for all that a neglect of one important means of keeping the public *au courant* of the progress of the Society. Sir Joseph Frayer revived the practice in 1865, and it was followed, not without frequent interruptions, by Sir John Phear, Dr. Oldham, Mr. Medlicott and others, who after more or less succintly adverting to the work of the Society dwelt upon some leading topic of interest in science or art which had attracted the attention of experts during the preceding year. Some of them were excellent essays, of their kind and characterised by much originality of thought and research, and the advice given by Dr. Oldham, and Mr. Medlicott in connexion with the affairs of the Society were most appropriate. They laboured, however, under a serious drawback. The value of an annual address depends upon its thoroughness as a review of the work done during the preceding twelve months, and this could not always be secured. The field of the Asiatic Society is vast; it comprehends, in the language of Sir William Jones, "the geographical limits of Asia; and within these limits, its enquiries are extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature," and in these days of specialism, it is exceedingly difficult to find scholars who from the nature of their avocations and studies, can exercise such a grasp of vision as to survey the whole field with anything like critical accuracy. The Society feels this difficulty, and to obviate it, to some extent, has divided its transactions into two parts, one devoted to historical, and the other to purely scientific, subjects; but it cannot well have two Presidents at the same time, and the year of the historical President must somehow suffer in its review of scientific subjects, and oriental research is placed at a disadvantage when the President is a scientist. Moreover, the Society is necessarily a body of amateurs who devote only their leisure moments in a dilettante sort of way to study, and it is not often convenient to have a President who is master of any one of the two leading branches of study, and then no review worth reading is possible, and interruptions are unavoidable. Last year, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, as President, made a fresh departure. Instead of following the example of his predecessors, he, for the first time attempted a survey of all that had been done, during the year of his incumbency in India, in regard both to science and literature, and it was completely successful. Avoiding prolixity on the one hand, and obscure brevity on the other, he produced an address which was both full and interesting in a high degree. Mr. E. T. Atkinson, the President of the current year, has improved upon his example, and included in his survey the whole field of Oriental research in India. Europe and America, and the address he delivered on the 2nd instant is the fullest the Society has ever had laid before it. An accomplished scholar, an assiduous worker, ardently devoted to entomological researches, he brought to his work the vast experience which he had acquired in the art of digesting materials of diverse and heterogenous character while engaged in the preparation of the Gazetteer of the North Western Provinces, and the result is highly satisfactory. To all who will read it in their study, the address cannot fail to be peculiarly interesting. It affords information on every subject of importance, and the Members of the Society should feel thankful to their learned President for the service he has done them. The only drawback to the plan followed is that it requires too much space, and it is hopeless to expect that any audience can be found to have the patience to hear the whole address read out at a meeting; and if not read out or orally delivered, it ceases to be an address. The difficulty was felt at the last meeting, and the learned President had to content himself by giving to the assembled *savants* an abstract of his address and not the whole of it. This disadvantage, however, is not of much consequence. It is at worst confined to a score or two of persons who attend a meeting and it is better that they should put up with it, whatever it be, for the benefit of the thousands who will highly appreciate the fulness of the information given; and in India in the, muffussil to many, the information given is all that they can expect from year's end to year's end. We congratulate Mr. Atkinson on the excellence, fulness, and judicious arrangement of his address.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

ACCORDING to a Suez telegram, the 24 hours quarantine against arrivals from Calcutta has been removed.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will attend a special thanks-giving service to be held on the Jubilee day, at the St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE Honb'le Mr. Justice Pigot, has been granted an extension of furlough for three months and a half.

BABU Presanna Kumar Mitter, Surja Kumar Chowdhery, and Mr. W. J. Knight, are the three successful candidates of the recent upper grade clerkship examination.

THE latest rumours about the Jubilee honors are a wellearned Nawabship for Syed Amir Ali, and a C. I. E., for Mr. Knight, Mr. Knight has, however, it is said, refused to be on the cards.

THE Faculty of Law of the University of Calcutta met on Wednesday last to nominate a Tagore lecturer, but failed to do so, as the voting ended in a 'tie.' The final contest lay between Pundit Golap Chunder Sastri, and Babu Lal Mohun Das, both Vakeels of the High Court, and each secured 12 when the votes were last taken.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Vizianagram is subscribing for Jubilee memorials in a right princely style. £2,000 go to the Victoria Institute of London and Rs. 10,000 to the proposed Victoria Technical Institute of Madras. Why the local institute should weigh less in the scale is probably not a matter worth enquiry. But we would commend the Maharajah's example of dual liberality to those who on the score of loyalty would have Provincial Funds turned towards the erection of a permanent memorial at Kamascatka. There is no objection to the Kamascatka memorial if people sympathise with it, but why in the name of loyalty boulverse the local arrangements?

THE representative of the Father of the Catholic world in the person of Monsr. Agliardi, the Papal Delegate, is now in Calcutta on some special mission connected with the holy see. The local Cotholic Community headed by Archbishop Goethals, and Messrs Harrison, Macaulay, Woodroffe and others gave him a cordial reception on Friday last, and there was a special service in the Murghihatta church and illuminations in the church as well in the Catholic households of the town. The stay of the delegate in Calcutta will extend over a week.

SIR COMER PETHERAM, is the very soul of courtesy and it is passing strange that in his *regime* discourtesy of a most glaring description should be permitted to reign within the precincts of the High Court. The monthly criminal sessions of the Court draw large crowds of spectators as well as those interested in the cases before it, and the rude and uncivil way in which the European constables in attendance, who are supposed to keep the peace, choose to treat them is enough to keep away any one having a particle of self-respect about him, from the sessions a full year, though business of a pressing nature should require his presence there. It is not, however, the outside public alone that are subjected to gross and unjustifiable treatment like this, but members of the legal profession and their clerks whose business frequently takes them there have often to smart under incivility of the grossest description. It is necessary that those who are required

to attend Court for learning business or watching their cases should be provided with sitting accommodation and should not be at the tender mercies of ignorant and uncivil Police constables who delight in shuffling them about in time and out of time and ruthlessly turning them out in the presence of their clients and people in whose eyes they should be the last to be grossly humiliated. The High Court Judges are, of course, not supposed to teach the Police civility, for they will never learn it. The Chief can, however, insist that they should curb a little their inordinate propensity of bullying respectable gentlemen, so long as they are under the protecting shadow of the High Court. If there is disorder or over-crowding, the officer in attendance is, of course, right in maintaining order, but he should try to do so in the gentlest and most inoffensive way possible.

WE are glad to be informed that Raja Udai Pratab Sing, Bahadoor, of Bhinga, has come down with the handsome donation of Rs. 20,000, for a permanent memorial of the Queen's Jubilee. The memorial will take the form of ten Scholarships tenable by Kshatriya youths of the North Western Provinces. The cause of education among the Kshtriaya community which is sadly neglected now-a-days, will, we are sure, receive a marked impetus by this act of liberality of the Raja Bahadur. He is enthusiastic about the question of education of the youths of his community, and has addressed a very earnest appeal to the members thereof to help him in this excellent cause, on the occasion of the Jubilee. We trust the Raja's example of practical loyalty will be largely imitated.

THE Bengal Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commision has returned to Calcutta and resumed its sittings. Its stay at the capital of East Bengal was shorter than was expected, and during three days that it sat at Dacca, some thirty witnesses were examined. These included Pleaders, Editors, Municipal Commisionors, Zamindars, and Executive and Judicial Officers. A contemporary summarises the deposition of the witnesses in the following words. "Generally speaking, the Hindu witnesses advocated the abolition of the Statutory Service, some on the ground of pay and status, and its being an inferior service to the Covenanted, and others because the service was intended for the appoint ment of meritorious men of the Uncovenanted service and the Bar. Almost all the witnesses advocated simultaneous and identical examinations in England and India for the Covenanted Service, and the same pay if they went to England to pass the first probationary period. Some advocated a compulsory residence in England, and others that encouragement should be given to do this. Several of them were in favour of dispensing with the *viva voce* examination, partly on account of the difficulty of conducting it in two places, and partly because it was not a fair test of qualifications. Many were of opinion that it could be fairly conducted for all practical purposes if general lines were laid down by the examining board in England. The Mahomedan witnesses generally would reserve a certain proportion of appointments to be given among those who had obtained certain pass marks." The Examination of the Calcutta witnesses is proceeding. It would be an advantage if the Sub-Committee visit Orissa and other distant parts of the Provinces, from where witnesses cannot be expected to come all the way to Calcutta.

MR. WILSON, with the aid of the Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Harrison and the heads of the Calcutta Schools and Colleges has sketched out the arrangements for the children's *fête* on the Jubilee day. They have 3000 Rs. in hand already, and more subscriptions are likely to come in. Some 5000 Christian boys and girls and 3000 Hindu boys are expected to be present. The former will be entertained at a dinner in the Belvedere gardens, while the latter will be consigned to the Zoological gardens, and be provided with fares after their simple style. Heads of institutions will have to make their own arrangements for conveying their charges to and from the gardens and for looking after them. There is an idea of the Countess of Dufferin witnessing a march past of the juvenile band at one end of the Race Stand while her noble Lord is busy engaged in receiving addresses and congratulations from their elders at the other end of the Stand, and special accommodations will be provided inside the paddock for their witnessing the fire-works, which come off at 7 o'clock in the evening. Tender children will be excluded from the *fête* and very properly too, as no one can be expected to take the responsibility of looking after them. College students will be expected to make their own arrangements.

THE illuminations come off on the following day. Any one passing by our numerous public buildings is struck with the area of the unsightly scaffoldings that seem to crop up as if with magic power every day. Hardly a public office or a church that has not a bamboo incrustation of this order, and the Government House and its outbuildings are being partially fitted up with gas. According to some the whole thing seems to be a mistake. They hold that "it is a pity that our Public Works Department did not take up the admirable suggestion that nothing but the time-honored *chirag* should be allowed in the Jubilee illuminations. Any one who remembers the effect of chirag illuminations in the *Dipannita* festival will never vote for the *phooka* and the European public of Calcutta ought also to be able to testify how grand and picturesque did Fort William look in its extensive row of chirags when the maidan and its surrounding buildings were lighted up in honor of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cannaught. The cost of these huge scaffoldings would have paid for all the illuminations and the Technical College for the matter of that, not to speak of the costs of the white-washing and repairs which the sooted and oleogenous walls will require after the illuminations are over." All this may be true enough, but the wind in the middle of February is high, and few chirags will withstand it with impunity. Of course the phookas will not be proof against a high wind, but they are a shade better than chirags. It seems to us however, that with their resources, which are necessarily limited when compared to the enormous requirements of the town, the Public Works authorities would have acted wisely if they had concentrated their attention on certain central streets or points of interest instead of dissipating their energies on a large number of streets. For in that case, the show would have been a more successful one, as those in honor of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinborough and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales proved. The Vice-regal route will, we hear, be the old Court House Street, the Lalbazar Road, the Chitpore Road, the Beadon Street, the Cornwallis Street, and Wellington and the Dhurmtolla Streets; and the Executive Committee are about to issue printed appeals to the inhabitants of these streets in particular to illuminate their houses in a way worthy of the occasion.

MR. W. H. RATTIGAN has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University. Mr. Rattigan is a leading advocate of the Lahore Chief Court and the proprietor, we believe, of the *Pioneer*.

THE *Englishman* learns "from a high source at home that the distribution of honours in India on the 16th instant will be followed by another list on the 20th of June, the date of the celebration in England. A stimulus to the donation of money on behalf of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and other Jubilee memorials will thus probably be supplied by the knowledge that the good deeds will not come too late for recognition." The apprehension of the 'native' papers as to how the distribution of the honors is likely to be regulated is, therefore, not wholly unfounded.

THERE is a rumour that Mr. Garret, of the 24-Pergunnahs, has some chances of getting a seat on the High Court Bench in March next. Mr. Garret, on all reports, is a worthy officer, and his claims have been long overlooked.

THE return of Mr. Justice Norris in March next is also talked of. It is said that he has applied for cancelment of his leave.

IT is understood at Allahabad that on the retirement of Mr. Oldham from the Local High Court, Mr. Sayad Mahmud will succeed to his vacant place. We hope the appointment will be *pucca*, as Mr. Mahmood has several times officiated on the bench with great credit and ability.

WE are glad to be informed that Mr. Atul Chunder Dutt, son of our well-known townsman Mr. C. C. Dutt. barrister-at-law, who is preparing for the Civil Service Examination, has got the Senior Mathematical Scholarship at Christ College Cambridge. Mr. Dutt is a promising lad of only seventeen and is attached to Mr. Wren's establishment. It will be some concern to our Anglo-Indian friends that the Baboo of the present day is not only 'classic' but 'mathematical' also. Mr. Dutt has a mind to compete for the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos.

THE dates on which the next Muktearship and pleadership examinations will be held have been slightly altered. Instead of the 17th and 18th of February, as previously arranged, they will be held on the 18th and 19th instant, evidently because the 17th will be a close holiday on account of the Jubilee. The examinations might with advantage have been put back a little more, as an immediate transit from fire works, illuminations, feasting and rejoicings to the sombre-looking examination desk is a sore trial indeed to the sprightliest of spirits.

THEY have done it at last, and we are heartily glad of it, though we should have been still more glad if they had done it earlier. The Indian merchants of this city have combined to form a National Chamber of Commerce, and they met for that purpose on Wednesday last at Burabazar. The Burabazar, Hatkhola, Koomartooly, Chitpore, Ultadengi, Amratolla and Belliaghatta merchants were all represented in the meeting, and office-bearers were nominated and a strong Executive Committee was elected. They further resolved to co-operate with the Jubilee Committee, and added a rider to their resolution to the effect that the permanent memorial should take the form of a Technical College. Rai Budridas Mokein, Bahadur, has been elected President; Babus Chandilall Singh, Janoki Nath Roy, Damodeer Das Burman, Bhoyrub Rai Chowdhry and Hajee Noor Mohammed Jachariah Vice-Presidents; Babu Sitanath Roy Secretary, and Babu Kanialall Khan Treasurer. Babu Kanialall Khan, a young gentleman of education and energy represents the well-known firm of Ramdhone Ramesswer Khan, and was the first, it will be remembered, to effect a similar combination of the Hatkhola Merchants last year for the protection of the interest of the local merchants. The basis of operation has now been considerably widened, and the Association is to consist of merchants, traders and shroffs, and will try to foster the growth of trade, and to protect the common interest of the mercantile, and trading community. It is superfluous to say that we heartily wish the Association every success.

SIR CHARLES Bernard is in very indifferent health, and takes, it is now definitely asserted, a year's furlough to Europe. The Burmans, however, will not be placed at this critical time under an officiating Chief Commissioner: a *pucca* appointment will be made. We are not told whether this implies that Sir Charles has no great mind to return to his bed of thorns for that would be bad news indeed for the Burmans. In the mean time, however, they may well congratulate themselves on their good luck in their having given the slip to Sir Lepel Griffin to whom the double disappointment will be sorely trying. The appointment goes, we hear, to Mr. Crosthwaite, who will assume charge of the office at the end of the current month. The *Statesman* tells us that on his return from furlough, Sir Charles will probably go to Mysore as Resident.

THE Government of India, it would seem, is primarily responsible for the pigeon-holing of Mr. George Yule's claims to the vacant seat in the India Council. The *Statesman* thinks that Mr. Hardie's name must have been suggested by the Government of India, as the names men-

tioned in England in connection with the seat were according to Reuter those of Colonel Malleson, Sir Alfred Lyall and Mr. J. M. Maclean M. P. In the disappointment that has been caused throughout the country on account of Mr. Yule being thrown over-board, it would have been some little consolation to know that Lord Dufferin's Government had no hand in it.

A CORRESPONDENT learns that a Railway line is contemplated to be laid between Guma and Taki, and the survey, therefor , has been completed upto Chowrasee and Chokla. The scheme, however, has not yet received final sanction, and is still open to large modification. Our correspondent thinks that it would be a grave mistake for the sake of fictitious economy to adopt the shorter route from Guma to Taki, and is of opinion that by far the most prudent course would be to take the line from Dumdum instead, right on to Taki, whereby it may touch populous villages and important centres of trade. The goods and passengers traffic from Dumdum will, it is estimated, be large, and some idea of it may be had by ascertaining the financial returns of some toll-posts near it. When the Bengal Central Railway was constructed, the same suggestion was made but was not taken any notice of. In order to avoid paying higher rates of compensation, the line was taken through paddy fields and waste lands, and the result of this short-sighted policy was that important villages which were sure to yield a profitable return were not connected with each other as they ought to have been. If the proposed Taki line be constructed, the Dumdum route ought to be adopted, and it shoul take in such important places as Taki, Chandipore, Badoor bazar and Kadamgachi, and the line, our correspondent says, will be much more paying and usefulthan it possibly can be made otherwise, in spite ofthe short detour that this line will necessitate.

THE Jubilee will be celebrated far and wide in the land and in all possible varieties of fashion which fertility of imagination can create, exuberance of loyalty can suggest, or the largeness of purse and heart can provide. The prison gates will be opened and all that are not wholly beyond reclaiming will be set free and gladden once more their hearth and home. It is said that when Her Gracious Majesty assumed the title of Queen-Empress, 16,000 prisoners of all descriptions were liberated in memory of the joyous event, and on this auspicious occasion, the numbers set free may, for aught we know, be larger still. But may we in all humbleness ask the Government to take the case of one unfortunate individual into consideration? We are painfully aware that any chances that the poor fellow might have of getting his liberty back might be effectually blighted by our indiscreet advocacy; but we have a duty to perform and we shall do it. The late Rajah of Pooree who was transported some time ago is rotting in the Andamans, and it is the fervent wish of the Hindoo Community that he should be liberated on this auspicious occasion. A largely and influentially signed memorial is in course of circulation for presentation to the Government, and we do hope and trust that the Government will grant the prayer of the memorialists. We shall not do the Government or any of its subordinates the injustice to suppose that impediments will be thrown in the way of his liberation in view of the pending Juggannath Temple case, though we have heard the insinuation somewhat freely made, for it is our firm and immovable conviction that our Government is far above all that base and mean trickery.

THE *Englishman* has an indignant leader against the appointment of Mr. K. T. Badshah in the room of Rai Saligram, Bahadur, as Post Master of the N. W. Provinces. It is a disgraceful arrangement and well may our contemporary denounce it with every mark of indignation. The Postal is a highly technical department, and requires much experience and knowledge in its head for satisfactory management, and none but a person who has gone through his novitiate in a through manner should be placed at its head. To do otherwise is to subordinate the interest of the public to personal considerations. It is said that the appointment has been made to keep the post filled by a native of India. Doubtless, the natives of India demand a higher share of the loaves and fishes of office than what falls to their lot; but the natives do not want the public departments to be injured by unfit persons and the interests of the public sacrificed at the expense of race considerations. We hold that our men are fit and,therefore, claim consideration. We should be the last to tolerate incompetency for the benefit of our race. We denounce as freely an incompetent Bengali officer as we do such officers of other races, and we cannot depart from this principle on any consideration. Mr. Badshah is admitted to be perfectly ignorant of the routine of postal work; he cannot be a competent officer until four years' novitiate, and there is no reason why he should get through his pupillage at the cost of the public. If the Government is really inclined to encourage deserving natives, there is no want of men in the Postal Department who will prove infinitely more useful than Mr. Badshah. If there be none, which we deny, we should be the first to welcome a competent Englishman. All we want is fair field and no favor, and this has not yet been vouchsafed us with anything approaching fairness.

THE weekist of the *Saturday Evening Englishman* has made a geographical discovery. Describing the route of old Indiamen from Brazil to India, he says from Rio de Janeiro the vessels came to Cape Town, and "*the first land that came in view after Cape Town had been left behind* was St. Helena," then Jahanna, one of the Comora Group, and then Ceylon. How St. Helena could come to view *after* leaving behind Cape Town and in the way to Ceylon, the writer does not explain, but he must have made the discovery. And this is the writer who is so jubilant over the slips of our school-boys.

TELEGRAMS.

IN the House of Commons, Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that the lease and concession for working the Ruby Mines in Upper Burma would not be granted until the rights of the local headmen thereto had been examined and defined by Government.

ON the 30th of January a column under Captain Golightly again captured Boh Shoay's Camp, situated among a dense jungle far up on the Arrakan Hills. Boh Shoay again escaped from capture, and is reported to have fled towards the Chin country. The force under Colonel Middleton has started to disperse a body of rebels reported to be two thousand strong, assembled in the north-west of the new district.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD has approved of the proclamation submitted by the Buddhist Archbishop, and has added a clause offering free pardon to all rebels who come in before the Jubilee day. Work will be found for them. Two or three of their leaders who surrendered will be detained, although not in prison, in Lower Burma for some time, and permitted to return to their homes as soon as the country is pacified.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Rangoon on the 4th instant. Half of the staff left on the following morning by the mail steamer, and the other half on Sunday morning with Sir Frederick Roberts in the steamer *Dalhousie*.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, speaking at Birmingham deprecated the idea of submitting to the Irish demand. He was not prepared to support a policy of coercion towards Ireland, although he was willing to strengthen the ordinary law of the land. It was possible, he said, to improve the security of the landlords without incurring risk to the British taxpayer. In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain urged the necessity of taking early steps to reunite the Liberals with the co-operation of all parties.

THE debate in the House of Commons on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne continues. Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking during the debate said that the Liberal-Unionists were useful as a crutch for the Conservatives, who would soon be able to walk alone. His Lordship looked upon the Conservatives as alone able to uphold the Union.

LORD HARTINGTON, speaking at Newcastle, said it was the duty of the Liberal-Unionists to continue making sacrifices in upholding the Union. Lord Randolph Churchill's criticisms, he added, in no way altered the relations between Liberal-Unionists and Conservatives.

THE Right Hon. George Goschen has been invited by the Conservative Committee of St. George's, Hanover Square, to contest the Borough in the Liberal Unionist interest, Lord Algernon Percy (Conservative) having expressed his intention of retiring from the representation on the ground of ill health.

THERE was severe rioting at Belfast on Saturday and Sunday. The mob stoned the police, and shots were exchanged. The police charged the rioters before they could be dispersed, and fifty arrests were made.

BOTH the Russian and Austrian Governments are now less solicitous with regard to the Bulgarian question, as they are intently engaged in watching the attitude of France and Germany.

NEGOTIATIONS are proceeding between the Porte, M. Zankoff, and the Envoys of the Powers with the view of settling the Bulgarian question.

IT IS agreeable to Russia that the Prince of Leuchtenberg should be the candidate for the Bulgarian throne instead of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia.

THE Austro-Hungarian delegations will be speedily summoned for the purpose of providing for the eventual calling out of the Landstrum.

THE Russian Government has issued an order forbidding the export of horses from Russia.

COUNT KALNOKY, Minister for Foreign Affairs addressing the Council of Ministers, said that the relations between Austria and Russia were made more friendly. His Excellency then proceeded to say that the tension between France and Germany was growing.

M. TISZA, the Premier, speaking in the Hungarian Diet, said that he still had hopes that peace would be maintained. The military preparations which the Austro Hungarian Government was making were, he said, precautionary.

THE Emperor William, in receiving the Presidents of the Landta," recalled the fact that a former dispute in reference to an increase of the German Army had ended in Germany being drawn into a foreign war.

M. HERBETTE, the French Ambassador at Berlin has had an interview with Prince Bismarck and tried to reassure him concerning the present position of affairs in France and the intentions of General Boulanger.

A RECOVERY has taken place in different Continental Bourses which were affected by the panic.

IT is currently reported on the Berlin Bourse that a German military loan of three hundred million marks [£15,000,000] is impending.

THE emigrant ship *Kapunda*, bound from London to Fremantle, Western Australia, having collided with a barque off the coast of Brazil, sank immediately, and three hundred of those on board perished by drowning.

THE *Republique Francaise* states that the Italians have lost 130 men and all their guns in the attack made on thier position at Massowah by Rasalula who forced their first line of trenches.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor' writes:— „For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit, Dr. De Jongh's Oils now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal NationalHospital for Consumption and diseases of the Chest.', Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled itmperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemiss, druggists aud store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

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GOUT'S TAR SOLULTION is undubitably the best remedy for colds, Bronchitis and consumption.

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Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co. R. Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets :

1. Preliminary Catalogue of the Adyar Library (Western Section) Compi ed to 1st December 1886.
2. Army Circulars India 1886.
3. Special Army Circulars India 1886.
4. The Indian services ; by Dadabhai Naoroji Esq.
5. Dr. Hunter's Address to the convocation of the Calcutta University 8th January 1887.
6. Rep ies to questions put by the Public Service Commission, by Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.
7. Special Army Circulars India 1886.
8. Army Circulars India 1886.
9. The Crown Colonies of Great Britain, by C. T. Solomon
10. Children and Their Ailments. How to cure.
11. Our Empire of Rivers, by Robert. T. Cooper, M.A.M.D.
12. The Zoroastrian and some other ancient systems.
13. Gold and Si ver weighed in the balance. by Thos, Inwood Pollard.
14. The Oudh Land Revenue Manual, by Lt. Colonel Fendal Currie.
15. Metro'ogical Returns for Ju'y 1886.
16. Metrological Returns for August 1886.
17. A family doctor's Social visit, and what come of it.
18. Almanac for the year 1887.
19. Almanac for the year 1887.
20. The Theosophist for January 1887.
21. The Indian Agricultural Gazette Vol. II. no. XX—November 1886.
22. Department of Agriculture, Central Provinces.
23. Religion of Humanity, by J. S. Cotton.
24. The Map of Punjab.
25. The Bharati of the month of Poush.
26. The Indian Agricultural Gazette Vo'. II. no. XXI—December 31st 1886.
27. The Mo'rological returns for September 1886,
28. Report on the Cawnpore Experimental station for the Rabi season of 1885-86.
29. General Report on the Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1885-86.
30. Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce No. 6 of 1886-87.
31. Revenue Report of the Public Works Department-Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for the year 1885-86.
32. The Momus for December 1886.
33. Returns of the Rail borne Trade of Bengal during the quarter ending the 30th September 1886.
34. The Mahabharat translated into English by Protap Chundra Roy Part XXIX
35. Second Annual Report of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India January 1887.
36. Report on the Administration of Lower Burmah during 1885-86 and on the Administration of Upper Burmah during 1886.
37. Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1885-36.
38. Report of the Administration of the Andamun and Nicobar Islands and the Penal settlements of Port Blair and the Nicobers for the year 1885-86.
39. Report of the Shibpore Higher Class English School, Session 1885-86.
40. On the Displacement of Labour and Capital, by Augustus Mongretlien.
41. Sachitra Karikar Darpan, Vo'. I., No. 5.
42. The Indian Watchman, Vo. VIII., No. 7.
43. The Journal of Science, Letters and Art, including the proceedings of the Society of Science, Letters and Art of London, from April to December, 1886.
44. Punjab License Tax R port for the year 1885-86.
45. List of Delegates who attended the Second Indian National Congress, held at Ca cutta, December 1886.
46. Scientific Magazine or Bishwakarma, by Behari Lal Ghose. Vol. I., No. V.
47. Modern Hinduism, by W. J Wi kins.
48. River borne Traffic of Assam for the quarter ending 30th September 1886 together with an Abstract comparative statement for the previous quarter ending 30th June 1886.
49. Government of India Department of Finance and Commerce No. 9 of 1886-87.
50. Selections from the Records of the Government of India in the Home Department No. CCXXIII. Home Department serial No. 3.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As
Babu Bireshur Chuckerverti, Chota Nagpur.....	13	4
„ Kumar Bonwari Anund Bahador, Bonwariabad ..	13	10
Ramgopal Singh Choudhury, Rosrarah	5	4
Raja Promotho nath Roy, Dighaputty.....	13	4
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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*February 2, 1886.*

GENERAL.—Babu Mohini Mohun Chukerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4, Act VII (B.C.) of 1880, in that district.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. Booth of his Commission as Lieutenant in the "Dacca Volunteer Rifles,

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, Officiating Magistrate and collector Durbhunga, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 50, chapter V of the civil Leave code, with effect from the 4th March 1887.

Mr. H. S. Beadon, Magistrate and collector of Dinagepore, is appointed to act Magistrate and collector of Durbhunga, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. C. Price, or until further orders.

Mr. C. R. Marindin, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. S. Beadon, or until further orders.

Mr. M. B. Harris, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed furlough for one year under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th March 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Khagendra Nath Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Uluberiah, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, in the Sub-Division.

Mr. E. F. Pergiter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Hughly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4, of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Lieutenant C. W. Thomas of his Commission in the "Central Bengal Light Horse."

Moulvi Syed Anwar Ahmed, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for two months, under rule 2, section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Kumar Ramendra Krishna, officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is allowed leave for sixty six days, under section 138, rule 2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Suresh Chunder Dass, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, on leave, is transferred to Hughly, and is posted to the sudder station of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Kumar Ramendra Krishna or until further orders.

Mr. F. J. Monsham, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to have charge of the Tajpore Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gossain Dass Dutt, or until further orders.

Mr. R. Cornish, Officiating Magistrate and collector Midnapore, is allowed furlough for nine months, and ten days, under section 50, chapter V of the civil Leave code, with effect from the 22nd April next.

The services of Babu Upendra Chunder Mukerji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment as Settlement Officer for the Kessiari Estate in that District.

Mr. J. C. Price, Officiating Magistrate and collector, Tiperah, is allowed leave for one week, under section 72 and rule 4, section 160, of the Civil Leave code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Girendra Nath Mitter, Deputty Magistrate and Deputy collector, Hazaribaugh, is allowed leave for two months, under sections 128 and 141, chapter X of the civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 25th October last.

Babu Annada Prasad Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, and officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the chittagong Division, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the civil Leave code, with effect from the 31st instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty is appointed temporarily to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector and as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Anuada Prosad Bose, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Sudder Bench of the District of Maldah, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Babu Hurrish Chunder Chowdhry and Babu Kasi Chunder Dutt.

Babu Kartik Chunder Pal, Munsiff of Gungajalghatti, in the District of Bankura, on deputation as Officiating Munsiff of Bishenpore in the same District, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of Bishenpore Munsiff, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Shoshi Bhusun chatterji, or until further orders.

Babu Jogender Nath Chukerbutty, B L is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Bankura, to be ordinarily stationed at Gangajalghatti, during the absence, on deputation of Babu Kartik Chunder Pal, or until further order.

Babu Kisori Mohun Sikdar, B L is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Noakholly, to be ordinarily stationed at Sundeep, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Srigopal Chatterji, or until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 18th instant, appointing Babu Bhuban Mohun Biswas to act as Munsiff of Sandip in Noakholly.

Babu Kisari Lal Sen, B L is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Sarun, to be ordinarily stationed at Sewan, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Puruo Chunder Mittor, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

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প্রথম ভাগ. মূল্য ২৲ টাকা, মাশুল /১০।
দ্বিতীয় ভাগ
প্রকাশ হইয়াছে। আকার ৩৫০ পৃষ্ঠা, মূল্য ১৷৷০, মাশুল /১০। কিন্তু ৮ই মার্চ্চের মধ্যে আমার নিকট ১০১ নং মসজিদ্ বাটী ষ্ট্রীটে একত্রে
দুই টাকায়
দুই ভাগ পাইবেন। মাশুল তিন আনা।
১ম ভাগ ২০০ খণ্ড মাত্র আছে, ইতি মধ্যে ফুরাইলে কেহ আর উক্ত মূল্যে দুই ভাগ পাইবেন না।
73 শ্রীগোপাল চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায়।

NOTICE.

LOST.

On Wednesday January 19, 1887 between 4½ and P.M.

TWO CURRENCY NOTES OF 500 RS. EACH.

No. R 94 05318 and R 94 05319

Any one bringing these notes to the owner, or giving information which will lead to the discovery thereof, will be suitably rewarded.

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 2, SCOTTS LANE, CALCUTTA.